

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—where within its folds
Your heart and my heart beat side by side at the night
Sun-shed and wind-mood, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glad that all the world—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it fits the day
The glad golden of the day, a shadow through the night
The glad golden of the day, a shadow through the night
The glad golden of the day, a shadow through the night

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The dawn best to have been and after thirty pipe
Your Flag and my Flag—blazing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—its never hid a lie
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and rippled to the sound



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"No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

TWO SHIPS SAIL WITH YANKS

4,763 Officers, Men and Nurses Leave Liverpool on Empress of Britain and Adriatic.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Two steamers, the Empress of Britain and the Adriatic, sailed from Liverpool Monday for New York with returning American troops, the war department announced. The Empress of Britain carries 76 officers, ten nurses and 2,389 men. The Adriatic carries 80 officers and 2,208 men.

U. S. SAILING SHIP SINKS

Dispatch From Brazil Announces Loss of Bark Mary B. Wellington During Storm.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4.—A dispatch received here from Paranaqua, Brazil, reports the sinking of the American bark Mary B. Wellington during a storm. No mention is made of any casualties.

YANKS SLEEP IN GERMANY

American Troops Move Ahead Astride Moselle in Advance on Coblenz.

American Army of Occupation, Dec. 4.—After their first night's sleep in Germany, the American troops of the army of occupation were ready at dawn this morning to resume their march toward the Rhine. I advancing toward Coblenz, the American forces are moving ahead astride the Moselle, traveling in a northerly direction. Across the Rhine the American army will take up a line a little more than sixty miles in length. It will describe an arc having Coblenz as a center and with a radius eighteen and six-tenths miles in length. Along the Rhine the Americans will occupy a line about forty-three miles in length. During the advance toward Coblenz the American lines extend about twenty miles each marching day, with a day or two the Americans expect to travel seven to nine miles each marching day, with a day or two of rest.

Twenty Years to Restore France.

New York.—Twenty years of labor by an army of 100,000 men will be required to restore Northern France to its pre-war condition, Stephane Lavanne, editor of Le Matin, of Paris, told an audience here. "France will not furnish that army, nor will she supply the material necessary to reconstruct the 350,000 buildings destroyed by the German invaders—Germany must do that," he declared. He warned against the appeals for clemency from German women.



1—King and queen of Belgium being welcomed in the public square of Bruges by the burgomaster of the city. 2—"Mustered out" at Camp Dix; a scene that is being repeated at all the great army camps. 3—Col. Theodore Reinach, head of the French educational commission that is in America as guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson to Sail Tuesday for Peace Conference in Paris.

WHOLE WORLD IN TURMOIL

Greatest Armed Struggle of History Has Shaken Whole Structure of Civilization—Change, Disorder and Fighting, Features of European Situation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the unexpected happens—which seems to be the rule rather than the exception nowadays—President Wilson will sail for the peace conference in Paris Tuesday on the George Washington, immediately after delivering his message to congress, which reassembles Monday, Friday night President Wilson announced the appointment of the peace commission. He names himself as a member and will act as chairman during his stay of six weeks or more in Paris. Returning, he will be replaced by Secretary of War Baker; Secretary of State Lansing will succeed him as chairman. Other members of the commission are: Col. Edward M. House, the president's chief confidant; Henry White, formerly ambassador to Italy and France; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American military adviser of the supreme war council.

Those who criticize the president for going must admit that his temptation is great. Setting aside the fact that he may feel it his duty to attend, it is the literal truth that such a meeting of sovereigns, presidents, premiers, chancellors and high dignitaries of the nations of the earth the world has never seen. It is likely to be preceded by a grand review of designated units of the victorious armies and fleets. It will certainly be preceded by consultations of the heads of many nations. As to the conference itself, it has no parallel in history. And among these great ones of the earth, who will be more prominent than Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, both by reason of his own activities in the world struggle and of the unique position of his country?

Moreover, Mr. Wilson will have an opportunity to be a modern Solomon to the many applicants for his personal aid. These appeals have come to him from victor and vanquished, from new nations and old, from the independence from Turkey, Luxemburg, Austria, Germany, Russia, Ireland, Poland, Roumania; from the Jugo-Slavs and the Czechoslovaks. Turkey asks for United States administration of finances, etc.; Luxemburg for protection as a small independent state; Austria for occupation by American troops to prevent civil war among newly formed nations, and so on. Each request presents a different problem.

On the other hand, the peace conference faces the tremendous problem of reconstructing a world. Thrown without warning into the greatest armed struggle of all time, the nations emerge from the bloody conflict to find that it is not only the lands that have been trampled under foot that must be reconstructed, but that the whole structure of modern civilization has been shaken. Ancient institutions and time-honored traditions are overthrown. Mankind finds itself among civic and economic ruins. It will be too much to expect of human nature to count on this peace conference being entirely peaceful. It is more likely to be a rough-and-tumble affair.

There are many possibilities of trouble. Suppose our allies point out that America's traditional policy has been one of detachment from European affairs and that for two years and a half she observed neutrality and then suggest that she return to her detachment and allow the nations most intimately concerned to arrange a settlement. Suppose the fundamental principles of justice and right, given world-wide publicity as the things for which America was fighting and unofficially

accepted by our allies, are thrown overboard by the conference. Take but one of the many great questions, the "freedom of the seas." Nobody seems to know just what this means, but it needs no prophet to know that Great Britain regards her position as the dominant sea power of the world as a matter of life and death.

Of course Mr. Wilson is strong because he speaks for a nation that wants nothing for itself and holds the purse strings for the world. Yet who loves the player who comes into the game late and holds all the big cards?

Who will act as president during Mr. Wilson's absence? Opinions differ. G. W. Wickersham, attorney general in the Taft cabinet, says that the Constitution makes it mandatory upon Vice President Marshall to act as president because of the president's "inability to discharge the duties of said office." C. D. Hilles, former chairman of the Republican national committee, says that the Constitution does not cover the situation, as its makers did not contemplate the absence of the president. "The next in line," he says, "is the secretary of state, who is also going to Europe; then comes the secretary of the treasury, who has resigned." Still, there would seem to be no cause for worry, as the president intends to administer the office on board ship and in Paris. He says there are no constitutional difficulties and wireless and cable solve the physical problem. Besides, he leaves in Washington Secretary of War Baker, holding him to be the ranking member of the cabinet upon the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

And what of the United States senate, "the most august body on earth"? Under the Constitution it is the duty of this august body to serve as adviser and counselor to the executive authority in the making of treaties and to act as a ratifying body. Certainly the senate will not do much advising and counseling; Mr. Wilson will be where he cannot be advised and counseled to any great extent. And as to ratification—the senate fears that it will probably be about the same story.

Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the treasury department and from the directorship of railroads is naturally a topic of nation-wide discussion, for the reason that it appears to contain a concealed significance. He says he quits because the compensation is too small and his health is impaired by overwork. Some take his statement at its face value. Others who have seen in him a presidential candidate in the making, ready to receive the mantle of succession without flinching, think he quits because he does not care to be identified with what he considers the president's set purpose to impose government ownership or control on all public utilities in this country. They do not say that he has given up any presidential aspirations he may have had. They do say that recent government action has made the situation so acute that he was compelled to resign or to remain in office and help to formulate a policy which he does not approve. One thing is sure: Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the president's official family has set the whole country to discussing government ownership of public utilities. It is no new question, but it is one on which the American people have never passed. They have the right in times of peace to be heard on measures taken in war for the "duration of the war." They will insist on being heard.

It is understood in Washington that Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has been offered the post of secretary of the treasury.

Change and disorder, if not actual fighting, are features of the European news. In southeastern Europe a million Austrian army deserters have established fortified camps in various districts; these and hordes of released prisoners are a menace. From Russia come reports of the assassination of Admiral Kolchak, dictator of Siberia, at Omsk; the wholesale massacre of Jews in Warsaw and parts of Galicia, and the massacre by the bolsheviks of former Russian officers in Petrograd. Polish troops have captured Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and Poles and Ukrainians have declared an armistice, looking toward President Wilson as arbitrator. Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has been appointed regent of the Jugo-Slav state that is forming.



3—Col. Theodore Reinach, head of the French educational commission that is in America as guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Roumania has dissolved its parliament and convened a constituent assembly. Roumanian Transylvania has declared its independence. Efforts to reinstate Emperor Karl are reported from Vienna. King Albert of Belgium has promised equal suffrage to his subjects.

The German government, it is stated, will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe. What is the German government? Nobody knows. The news sent out from Germany, even if true, simply confuses the situation. And is the news true? The German has proved himself the worst liar in all history. Can the leopard change his spots? The socialists are struggling among themselves for place and power. Are they making any progress toward a government that the allies can recognize? On the information at hand it is impossible to say. The feeling is growing that the allies will ultimately have to occupy Germany until order and government are restored.

Delayed reports show that the German line in front of the American army of occupation Sunday ran from Bitburg to Treves, Oberemmel, Oberzert and Loshelm. Marshal Foch arrived in Strassburg Wednesday and reviewed the army of occupation. Twenty-eight German U-boats surrendered Sunday at Harwich and 27 Wednesday. The total to date is now 114. In the latest surrender is the noted submarine cruiser, Deutschland, which made two trips to the United States as a cargo ship before being converted and raiding shipping off the Atlantic coast.

Many indications of a purpose to extradite the former kaiser and try him for his crimes against civilization and humanity are seen in France and England. Even the extreme socialists in Germany express a desire to lay hands on him as a traitor to his country. Holland says he is there as a private citizen and that he must go if his presence becomes perilous to the country.

The total of 236,117 for the casualties of the American expeditionary forces, according to General Pershing's official report to the war department, is unexpectedly large. That 36,154 are classified as "killed and died of wounds" is proof that our brilliant victories during the latter days of the war were won by fierce fighting. The total of 179,625 "wounded" is believed to include many whose wounds were very slight. About 90,000 casualties have been furnished to the press to date. Casualties that occurred in late September and early October are being reported now. The delay is stated to be due to the inability of the cables to carry the lists. If from now on the lists average 3,000 a day, as promised, it will take about 50 days to complete publication in the newspapers.

Thirty divisions of American troops, approximately 1,200,000 men, will probably be kept in Europe for occupation purposes. This leaves about 1,000,000 men to be sent home as fast and quickly as possible. It is likely to be a slow job.

The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged December 13 in connection with the deaths of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during the Preparedness day parade July 22, 1916, has been commuted by Gov. W. D. Stephens to imprisonment for life. Mooney has been under sentence since February 24, 1917, and the legal fight to save him has made his case famous.

It is officially announced that total subscriptions in the United War Work campaign are \$203,179,038, or \$32,679,038 in excess of the amount asked by the seven war relief organizations. This is the largest sum ever raised in history as an outright gift. Its significance is tremendous. One reason for our strong position in European affairs is the general belief in our high ideals and the spiritual quality of our motives. To our Red Cross and other relief agencies is largely due this belief. Moreover, this campaign has brought Americans of all races and creeds closer together. Score a triumph for humanitarianism!

Chicago is staging a federal grand jury inquiry into food prices. It is announced that even the food administration will be investigated.

WHY

Wild Geese Had to Postpone Trip North

Large flocks of wild geese, too fat to fly across the mountains on their migratory visit to Northern climes for the summer, are stranded in the Sacramento river, near Redding, according to a Sacramento (Cal.) correspondent of New York World.

This is a report from Deputy Warden J. S. White of Shasta county district to the state fish and game commission. White states that hundreds of geese are loitering about back yards and can make no further progress, being unable to negotiate the rapids of the Upper Sacramento.

State Deputy Commissioner George Neale explained the unusual conditions as being due to the great abundance of goose grass up and down the valley because of the late rains. When Mr. and Mrs. Goose found themselves weighted down by suddenly acquired avoidpools they took to the river as the next natural thing to do, since flying was out of the question. Swimming was good until they encountered rapids, and now they can go no further.

Deputy White says the geese are as tame as house cats, but he is guarding the flocks until some disposition is made of them or means found for boosting them over the mountains on their way north.

EXAMINING ONE'S OWN MOUTH

How Sufferer From Toothache May See for Himself Why He Needs Dentist's Attention.

It will no longer be necessary for a person who desires to count his teeth, or to see whether they need the attention of a dentist, to turn and twist himself before a mirror, with his mouth open, trying to make the light strike so that he can get a view of his molars and bicuspids and other dental appurtenances. No, he can now put the light inside of his mouth, thanks to a new device which is compact enough to permit this, says Popular Science Monthly.

This device, expected to prove of service to dentists and physicians, is, in effect, an attachment to any electric light socket, fitted with a voltage reducer so as to light a small opal bulb, to which is attached a small magnifying mirror, and which can be inserted into the mouth and held in place with an attachment to the cheek.

The hollow tooth in the rear can now be examined with ease, and a plug of cotton saturated with oil of cloves inserted to insure a "sleepful" night.

This invention is not intended to rob the dentist of his livelihood. It simply enables the toothache sufferer to obtain temporary relief until it is convenient to undergo a dental operation.

How Soldiers Appreciate Books.

Libraries are maintained on all craft belonging to the navy, including submarines, submarine chasers, transports, receiving ships, and warships. On the warships the chaplain has supervision of the libraries. From the United States ship Iowa comes the following:

"Do you ask if the boys appreciate the books from the library? There would be no question in your mind if you had the privilege some afternoon of standing on our berth deck shortly after 'knock-off.' They come from all parts of the ship. They read everything, from biography and science to the technical books of trade, from the textbooks of college to the latest popular fiction, and they are at it all the time. Anywhere, after working hours, you can find men perched near any light plugging away the lonely hours with a fascinating novel of adventure. Nearly every man not standing a watch can be found poring over a book somewhere in the decks."

How Dog Got Revenge.

Sport, a little white dog which pedestrians had evidently abused, sought revenge by tying up traffic on the eastbound track of the elevated the other day, says a Philadelphia correspondent.

Sport walked upon the platform of the station at Fifty-second street, only to be kicked upon the tracks. But the tables were turned. Sport sat up as big as could be in the center of the track until a train arrived, and then he took the lead down the track in front of the train at a slow gait. The motorman tooted his whistle for Sport to get out of the way, but each time the whistle was tooted Sport stopped, wagged his tail and replied with a bark.

Followed by three electric trains, Sport kept on. When the procession reached Twenty-fourth street Sport was removed from the track and went on his way.

Why Soy Bean Flour Is Valued.

What would you think of a slice of bread that has the same food value as a beefsteak sandwich?

It isn't a dream or an exaggeration. It is a fact supported by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. It is based on chemical analysis of and experiments with soy bean flour, a "new" product that is expected to "pinch hit" for wheat, and not only to do that, but to work in meat's place as well. The high-powered bread that has the scientific resemblance to a beefsteak sandwich does not even use all of the "voltage" of the soy bean flour. This bread has been made from a mixture of 30 per cent wheat flour. It is extremely high in the protein element and is really a substitute for protein foods such as meat and cheese.

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HOW AGE OF MOTHER AFFECTS A CHILD

EXPLAINED BY PHYSICIAN.—The influence of the mother's age on her children is dealt with by Dr. R. J. Ewart, in an article in Journal of Hygiene.

Doctor Ewart's investigations show that as the age of the mother increases the average length of life of her children decreases; the likelihood of the children having many children of their own decreases; the offspring are more likely to be boys than girls, and the intellectual grade of the offspring rises.

Doctor Ewart also points to the curious fact that as the mother grows older the chances of her children being other than blue eyed increases. Whereas all children are born blue eyed, the eyes of a certain proportion tend to become darker as they grow older. Of a large number examined 100 per cent were blue eyed at birth; 54 per cent at six years, 38 per cent at thirteen, 30 per cent at thirty-one to forty, and 26 per cent at forty-six to fifty-five.

In children of young mothers this tendency of the eyes to become darker with age is delayed.

HORRORS OF "JIGGER FLEA"

Why Pesticiferous Insect Is More Dreaded Than Hun Hordes by the Soldiers in Africa.

In the capture of the kaiser possessions in East Africa General Smith's army faced pests worse than those provided by the Germans. This special pest is a small insect known as the "jigger flea."

They are black and crablike, says a writer in Wide World being a little more than the size of an ordinary pin's point. They "dig in" and take up their abode between the dermis and epidermis and immediately commence to breed. All one notices is a jumpy sort of feeling in the affected part, and later a slight inflammation is seen. This is the time to operate. We learned the correct method of operation from the natives and were invariably successful in removing the flea and its eggs without mishap. To effect this neatly one must split the skin in a cross with the inflamed spot as center, then lift the flaps like the back of an ungunned envelope, when the microbe with its thousands of eggs is open to view. It is then quite easy to remove both, but care must be taken that the bar in which the eggs are contained is not broken, for should there be any left they would speedily fructify and travel through the system. One fellow had over 100 extracted from his feet, while others had to have feet, toes and fingers amputated because of them.

How Boys Caught Fish.

Fishing has been reduced to a science by two boys living in the neighborhood of the North Kansas avenue bridge over Soldier creek, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch. This is how it is done, and the method is not patented:

Two little fellows take a "gunny sack," fill it half full of corn, then anchor it in a deep hole in the creek. In a few days fermentation sets in and all the catfish, croppie, crawfish and mud turtles in the stream begin clamoring for admittance to the sack. The pungent odor or taste of the decaying corn seems to work a charm upon the inhabitants of Soldier creek, and they immediately hold a convention.

Catching them is easy. Just bait your hook with some of the grains of corn out of the sack, or, still better, use a little sweet anise oil on a piece of stale liver, the boys say. Then enjoy some of the liveliest fishing imaginable.

Why Happiness Is Elusive.

We must remember one thing. It is not absolutely necessary to be happy. It is all very well to talk about happiness, but one of the strange contradictions of life is that we can never find happiness if we search for it. Happiness is elusive. It will escape us, if we seek to hold it. But if we go our way, if we refuse to lose our faith, no matter how weary or how disheartened, we will learn to find happiness in little things, in the reading of a book, in the singing of a song, in the making of a dress, in the doing of our work.

It is the last thing indeed that is the real cure for the disillusionment of life that comes to each of us. Work is the great panacea. If we work, and work well, we shall find much to compensate us. And if along the way we choose to pretend that dreams do sometimes come true, who can blame us?

How to Keep Cool.

You can enjoy the summer despite the heat. The state department of health is authority for the following suggestions to that end:

Eat plenty of fruits, vegetables and milk, but very little meat, eggs and other heavy foods. Drink much water, but not quantities of ice water or other iced beverages.

Bathe daily or twice a day—a cool sponge or shower bath in the morning and a tub bath at night.

Sleep eight hours a day, outdoors if possible and at least in moving air. Exercise every day, preferably in the early morning or late afternoon. Indulge in recreations that vary the daily grind.

Avoid direct exposure to the sun. Dress lightly. Avoid alcoholics. Don't overeat or overexert your strength. Don't worry about the heat.

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